

Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 11 1871.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANAIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianaian, propose to fill a necessity which has long been, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianaian a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianaian shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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STARVING.

BY BELLA FRENCH.

She sat beside the window
And gazed into the night—
Her spirit just as doory—
Just as devoid of light.
The earth, in darkness shrouded,
Seemed blended with the sky;
And silence reigned about her—
No friend, nor foe was nigh.
But she, the pale, sad watcher,
Hid there from mortal view,
Reached out among the shadows,
As dying people do;
And on the soft, Spring breeze
Went up a mournful cry:
"Here, in the darkness, Father,
I droop, I faint, I die!"
"While reigns Thy blest abundance
About, below, above,
My soul is starving, dying
For sympathy and love!"
God help thee, joyless creature,
And bring to thee, some day
The light of an affection
That fadeeth not away!
Ah, me! how very many
Walk through this life in night,
And find, oh! never, never,
The love that bringeth light!
How many pale lips utter
A like despairing moan:
My soul is starving, dying
Here in the gloom alone!"

"OUR STORY TELLER."

THE TRUE AND FALSE HEART.

BY GRACE TERRY.

"What's that you say, Hayden? The Bolton Bank broke? It can't be possible!" And Frederick Wells, who had been reclining in one chair, with his feet resting on the back of another, the very picture of indolent enjoyment, sprang to his feet, tipping over his chair, and sending the cigar he was smoking into the further end of the room.

"Yes it is; it is here in the paper as you can see for yourself. But what is it to you? Did you have anything invested there?"

"No; but Miss Neal had—which amounts to about the same thing."

An air of intense chagrin overspread his handsome, though rather effeminate features, as he read the paragraph to which his companion pointed.

"Confound it!" he muttered, "it's always my luck to have my dish tipped over just when it's full! Though I must say, if it's got to come, that I'm glad it happened the month before, rather than the month after our marriage."

Charles Hayden, a young man whose features, though less regularly formed, were expressive of far more manliness and goodness of heart, gazed at the speaker with an air of undisguised astonishment.

"Why so, Wells? you surely didn't seek the hand of Miss Neal simply for her money?"

"Well, no; I can't say that. She is a most lovely and charming woman; and it really cuts me to the heart to give her up. But then I'm too poor to afford such a luxury. And Miss Neal can no more afford to marry a poor man than I a poor girl. So we're about even."

"And have you no thought for the pain that your desertion will inflict upon the heart you have won?" said Hayden, in a tone of suppressed indignation.

"Softly, my dear fellow," said Wells, who had resumed his former comfortable position, and was solacing himself with a fresh cigar; "I hardly think that it will be any such desperate affair to Miss Neal, as you suppose. Indeed, I've thought several times of late, that had it not been for her foolishly high idea of the binding nature of such a promise, she would have broken the engagement herself."

"And knowing this, you would have held her to it?"

"Not being sufficiently disinterested to refuse the gift of fifty thousand dollars, I rather think I should."

"You are not worthy of a pure, true-hearted woman, like Ellen Neal!" was the indignant response.

"Then so much the better for her, that I should leave her to be appropriated by some one that is—you, for instance! It strikes me that you used to be somewhat interested in that quarter; now is the time, old fellow, for you to go in and win."

Charles Hayden scarcely felt or heard the covert sneer in these words, so much was he engrossed by the new-born hope that had sprung up in his heart, and

made its pulses beat so quickly and strongly.

"So you are to be married next month, my dear?" said Mr. Thornly to his ward, Ellen Neal.

"Yes, I believe so," was the rather indifferent reply.

Mr. Thornly studied his ward's face for a moment with his keen eyes.

"I don't believe you care two straws for Frederick Wells."

"Oh! not as bad as that, guardy," said Ellen, with a faint smile; "though I have sometimes feared that I don't give him the affection that he deserves. He seems to be very strongly attached to me."

"Humph! my opinion of Frederick Wells is, that he is too much in love with his own handsome face to be very much attached to any woman."

"You are too severe. Any way, I have promised, and cannot break my word."

"Oh, no, certainly not; far better break your heart."

"I don't believe I've got any," was the laughing rejoinder. "If I have, I've never been able to discover it. Never fear for me, guardy; I daresay I shall be as happy with Frederick as with any one."

Yet, in spite of these lightly spoken words, there rose up before her mental vision one with whom she knew she could be far happier. But, even if she had been free to choose, how did she know that he would choose her? True, she had sometimes fancied—but what right had she to indulge in such fancies?

When Mr. Thornly reached his office, he found Frederick Wells waiting to see him; who accosted him with an air of constraint, not to say embarrassment, not at all remarkable, when we consider the awkward errand on which he came.

"I heard of Miss Neal's misfortune last evening, sir; and I assure you with deep regret."

"Miss Neal's misfortune? what the deuce d'ye mean?" said the old gentleman, gruffly, with whom the young man was, by no means, a favorite.

"Why the failure of the Bolton Bank, to be sure," Mr. Wells responded quickly the suspicion entering his mind that the shrewd old lawyer was trying to "dodge the question."

"Oh, ah, yes, I think I do understand you. Well, what of it?"

"Only this, sir, that, deeply as I regret the necessity, the high regard I cherish for your ward, and the knowledge that I shall be unable, at least for some years, to offer her such a home as she is accustomed to and merits, demand the surrender of our engagement."

"That is to say, in plain English, that my ward having lost her fortune, Mr. Wells no longer desires to marry her."

In spite of all his efforts, Mr. Wells felt his cheeks tingle beneath the quiet scorn in the eyes that rested upon his countenance.

"You put it rather harshly," he said, forcing a smile; "but we won't quarrel about terms."

"Very good. All I have to say is, that what you are pleased to term Miss Neal's misfortune, promises to be the best thing that could happen to her. Good morning."

When Mr. Thornly saw his ward again in the evening, his countenance wore a curious expression.

"I have important news for you, Ellen; one portion of it rather bad, but the other so good as to more than make up for it. Indeed, as I told a certain young man this morning, I consider it the best thing that could possibly happen to you. First, for the bad: the bank in which your money was invested has gone up, and won't probable pay two cents on a dollar. Now for the good: in consequence of this, Mr. Frederick Wells called to express his regrets, that he must relinquish the honor and happiness of making you his wife."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed Ellen. "How have I been deceived in him. I thought he loved me for myself alone. Oh, Mr. Thornly, how thankful I ought to be that I have discovered how false his heart is, before it was too late."

"Mr. Hayden is in the parlor, and wants to see Miss Ellen," said a servant, opening the door.

Ellen entered the parlor in rather perturbed state of mind; much as she rejoiced at her escape, she could not but feel deeply grieved at this discovery of the unworthiness of him whom she had hitherto esteemed so highly as to often

reproach herself that she could not love him as he deserved.

Mr. Hayden's mind was also much disturbed, though from a very different cause.

It was in vain that the young gentleman tried to recall the neat little speech, that he had conned over on his way to the house, as is usual in such cases, it completely vanished from his mind as soon as he found himself in the presence of the lady, for whose benefit it was intended.

At last, making a desperate effort, he broke the rather embarrassing silence, by saying:

"My dear Miss Neal, I have heard of your loss of fortune, and cannot express what a great burthen it lifted from my heart. I was so truly rejoiced as to quite forget—"

Here, startled by the indignant astonishment depicted upon Ellen's countenance, the poor fellow stammered, and then stopped.

"Sir—Mr. Hayden," faltered Ellen, deeply wounded at the language so different from what she had anticipated, "I am at a loss to understand why you should rejoice over my misfortune."

"Dear one, I know it is very selfish in me, and yet I was never so happy in my life as when I learned that I might, without being accused of unworthy motives, tell you what a precious privilege I should deem it to cherish and care for you, as man cherishes and cares for the dearest object of his love."

The sudden revolution of feeling caused by these words, sent warm, happy tears to Ellen's eyes.

"I thank Heaven for the reverse of fortune that has given me the rich treasure of your love," she murmured, as she laid her hand softly in his.

Half an hour later, they were receiving the congratulations, the warm approval of Ellen's guardian.

The old gentlemen listened silently, and with evident enjoyment to the plans they laid for the future.

"I'm sorry to spoil your pretty romance of 'Love in a Cottage,' and all that sort of thing," he said, "but the fact is, Ellen—though, as I told you, your fortune was invested in the Bolton bank—I happened to withdraw the money the week before it failed. But don't be down-hearted about it, my young friends; you'll find plenty of people who will gladly relieve you of its burthen. If you can't dispose of it in any other way, you might donate it to found a 'mission school' for the 'Feejee Mermaids,' or some other equally as practicable missionary enterprise."

We can't say as to whether our young couple followed this suggestion, but this we know, that throughout her long and happy married life, Ellen often had occasion to bless the fortunate blunder that failed it. But don't be down-hearted about it, my young friends; you'll find plenty of people who will gladly relieve you of its burthen. If you can't dispose of it in any other way, you might donate it to found a 'mission school' for the 'Feejee Mermaids,' or some other equally as practicable missionary enterprise."

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The Supreme Court has, it is now positively announced, decided—five against four judges—that the Legal Tender Act was constitutional; that is, reversing the decision of the court last year, which denied the applicability of the act to contracts made before its passage. Of course if constitutional with regard to these, it is a fortiori constitutional with regard to contracts made since its passage. Judges Miller, Wayne, Davis, Bradley, and Strong are said to form the majority—the Chief Justice, whose health we are glad to say is nearly restored—and Judges Nelson, Clifford, and Field dissenting. There will be two opinions published, of course, but not till December. The act will now be sustained by the same majority—that is, one—which in the former decision overruled it, and it is certainly as ridiculous to allow one man to mulct all the creditors in the country in February, 1862, of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of their dues, and shake confidence in all contracts, and reverse a decision of the Supreme Court, as to allow one man to set aside the construction placed by Congress on a clause of the Constitution. The present action is to be deplored:

1. Because this sudden reversal of a former judgment, which had been maturely considered after full argument, will weaken popular respect for all decisions of the Court, including this last one.

2. Because the value of a judgment does not depend on the number of judges who concur in it—judges being weighed, not counted; and because the rehearing of a cause in consequence of the number of judges having been increased is pecu-

liarily, and for obvious reasons, objectionable, where the number is dependent on the will of the very body whose acts the Court has to review, and which in this very case it is reviewing.

3. Because the judges who have been added to the bench since the former decision are men who were at the bar when that decision was rendered, and were interested professionally and personally in having a different decision. We do not mean to insinuate that this has affected their judgment, but we do say that it is not enough for a judge to be pure; he must be likewise above suspicion; that is, he must not only be honest, but must give no man any reason for thinking him otherwise than honest.—The Nation.

CURIOUS, QUAIN, AND RARE.

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL.

The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with cedar, and the gold, and ivory, and even the great Temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another, but the Pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence, at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust; but its cistern and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins, but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. The Temple of Sun, at Tadmor, in the wilderness, has fallen, but its fountain sparkles in its rays, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonnades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left, to mark it, save mounds of crumbling brickwork. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should rise over the deep ocean, time, we may well believe, that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name should flash through the mist of antiquity, it would probably be that of the man, who in his day, sought the happiness of his fellow men, rather than glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility or benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation, imparting to works some of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monument of historical tradition or mere magnificence.

IS FRIDAY AN UNLUCKY DAY?

There are many people who believe that Friday is an unlucky day. It has certainly proved so to the French, as a few facts will demonstrate. It was at 1:50 p. m., on Friday, July 15, 1870, that the Corps Legislatif of France declared war against Prussia, with the approval of the people, and with the approval of the people, and with M. Thiers alone protesting against the madness of the popular acclamations. On the next Friday the Emperor of the French prepared to leave for the front, after a reception of the Chambers, at which the President, in an address, threw the responsibility of the war on Prussia. On the next Friday, the 29th, Napoleon, having arrived at Metz on the previous afternoon took command of the army, amid the enthusiastic cheering, viva, and other loyal demonstrations of his troops, established his imperial headquarters and issued his proclamation to the army, closing with the words: "The eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization." In the next week the solitary victory of Saarbrück was followed by the disasters of Wissemburg and Woerth. On Friday, the 18th, the bombardment of Strasbourg began. On the next Friday, the Prince imperial was hurried away to a place of safety, and on Friday, September 2d, Sedan surrendered, Napoleon's imperial power was broken, and the empire was dissolved. On Friday, the 16th, the French Provisional government raised the blockade of the German ports. On Friday, September 23d, the Gaul capitulated, and on Friday, the 28th of October, the people of Paris were stunned by the first official announcement of their greatest misfortune—the surrender of Metz, although it had taken place on Wednesday, and was previously known in England and America. On Friday, also took place the battles of Longueville, the sortie of Bazaine from Metz, and the first battle before Paris, in each of which the French were defeated. As if all these were not enough to make the French believe that Friday is indeed a fatal day for them, the terms for the surrender of their capital itself were concluded on Friday, January 27th. None can refrain from hoping, adds the Pittsburgh Commercial, that the fall of Paris may be the last black Friday France shall know for years, and that with the blessing of peace all the ravages of war may be speedily repaired.

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| Three | 9 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 50 |
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| Five | 15 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 85 |
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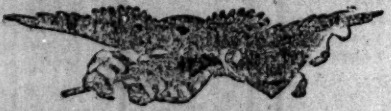
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THURSDAY MAY 11, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR DRESS AND ADDRESS.

In this issue of our journal it may be pertinent to say to the readers of the LOUISIANIAN that though they meet us today in a new dress it is no indication of change, either in the personal management, or the political purpose of this organ of the colored people. It is true that we began our career in the midst of a senatorial contest, when the ardent pledges of our friends gilded the pathway of a colored aspirant to senatorial honors; but though "the colored volunteers fought nobly" the day for that time was lost. And some of our friends hastily concluded that the defeat of our candidate meant the not long deferred discontinuance of this journal, while most of our enemies, unused to negro enterprise and energy hoped that the failure to secure a seat in the United States Senate involved the destruction of our editorial tripod as well. But we still live and we know that our patrons will rejoice with us over the fact that we have the means of maintaining our existence as long as the necessities of the colored people shall call for a special representative in the press of the State. Our readers do not need a reiteration to their service on our part, but it may be well to reiterate something as to our principles, our policy and our purpose. Our motto tells all: we are "Republican at all times and under all circumstances"—not northern nor southern but nationally republican.

We are as much opposed to the continued disfranchisement of any class of Southerners as we are to the indiscriminate denunciation of carpet-baggers. We have as much contempt for republicans who seek to barter their principles for social standing as those who despise them for the attempt, and laugh at them in their failure; and we are as indifferent to the impotent prejudices of our old chivalry as we are modest in the enjoyment of our civil and political equality. We contend for national existence as against a rope of sand called "States rights." We go for paying our national debt no matter whether it was incurred by a blunder on the part of the South, or by a holy purpose in the North. It is enough for us that we owe it. We are in favor of internal improvements and external relations of peace; economy in the administration and the collection of the revenue; common schools and labor reform; a free press and a moderate tariff are essentials of our creed.

The first rule of our policy is a submission to discipline; and having placed General Grant at the head of the government we are his uncompromising supporters while he remains true to republican principles. But while we pledge ourselves to the support of republican measures and men, we reserve to ourselves the right to look at all things from a black man's standpoint. Let it however be remembered that we did not choose this standpoint. Glad would we be if our white friends would awake from their night-ware of prejudice and move on under the stimulus of the spirit of progress, forgetful that they had ever done our race a wrong—it is the recollection of having done us an injustice which nurses the hate of those who are still as implacable as they are powerless for harm. If therefore we make the interest of the negro one of the prime considerations of our policy we need offer no other excuse than the facts that he is often forsaken by white republicans who are intimidated by considerations of race, and that he is always assailed by those who would deprive him of every white friend in the vain hope of resubjugating him to prosa slavery domination.

While we shall stand firmly by the republican party, we will keep in remembrance the important fact that the colored voters constitute nine-tenths of its strength in this State, and that political justice calls for a recognition of their claims, to places of trust and emolument somewhat commensurate with their power as primary elements of the party.

And yet, while depending mainly on our own color for the enterprise and the brain, the culture and the patronage to make our organ what we desire it to become, we do not reject assistance in any of these respects when offered by our white friends. Come gentlemen with all you have to offer and be assured you are welcome to all we have to give.

KU-KLUXISM.

The Southern people proved the insincerity of their theory respecting the superiority of the white race over the black race long years before the war, by keeping up a constant state of ku-kluxism in defence of their peculiar institution at the expense of their own race.

Freedom of no kind was respected, save as it protected bondage; and there was rarely any deviation from the mode of protecting themselves from outside interference, so that not even the shadow of abolitionism was suffered to fall across their borders. If a person was suspected of coming among them tainted with the reputation of believing that all men were born free and equal, the fact was sufficient to subject him to outrage; and so vigilant were these chivalrous supporters of wrong, that the finding of a book was a sufficient evidence, where stronger proof was lacking, to subject a suspected northerner to outrage. They were careful to impress it upon the mind of a victim against whom no proof could be found, that he was fortunate if simply treated to a coat of tar and feathers, or if he was only ridden out of town on a rail. But when a man was really known as a friend of freedom, they sent him to heaven from the lowest limb of the first tree.

Notable instances of this are furnished by the murder of Lovejoy at Alton, Missouri, the driving of Judge Hoar from South Carolina, and the imprisonment and death of such men as Torrey, (for very few like Fairbank lived to tell the harrowing tale of their sufferings in their miserable workhouse prisons.)

The fury of Ku-Kluxism seemed to have culminated when John Brown's heart was fired to attempt the release of slaves on a large scale, and his immolation on the altar of slavery served but to increase their fury.

This last act of the old regime was but an earthquake which made it possible for the incoming of the new. And now the victim of their former oppression as well as his friends become the objects on which to wreak vengeance—waylaid, shot down in the streets, their houses fired, the helpless inmates, cruelly treated—these have been common occurrences in many parts of the South. And yet in the face of these well authenticated facts, in the face of congressional attempts to find a remedy, in the face of Southern admission with only a flimsy covering of excuses, the South wonders that it is not left alone in its orgies of terror and bloodshed. Let but the respectable portions of the Southern communities, arise and put down these marauders and suppress these outrages, and convince the colored man that they are in earnest in their cries to be let alone; and convince Congress that they intend to see the law upheld, and order maintained, and there will be no necessity for the howls we constantly hear about the Ku-Klux bill.

J. Sella Martin, Esq., will lecture at the Baptist Church on Common street on Sunday evening at half past seven o'clock. Seats free.

CHARLES SATCHELL, Pastor.

An official recapitulation by Gen. Howard of the late Ku-Klux outrages in Mississippi confirms all that has been heretofore published illustrative of the atrocity of these outlaws, and the political motives which impel them to murder and arson. Republican voters and schoolhouses are the particular objects of their wrath, and they are sworn to prevent the spread alike of Republicanism and general intelligence. Gen. Howard's painful story is accompanied by an assurance that the new law is very speedily to be enforced, and this is some consolation.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor, has finished her bust of Longfellow, and the papers speak very highly of it. In connection with this bust, we have heard that, when Prof. Longfellow gave her the first sitting, he expressed surprise to find that she already had a good likeness of him in her clay model. On inquiry, he learned that Miss Lewis had waylaid him at street corners, and had been able to carry her work to a great state of forwardness by her recollection of his face.

THE PLACE WE FILL.

We offer to members of our race not only a representative of their interests as a part of the body politic, but we place at their disposal an organ through which they may be heard on every phase of their peculiar grievances. It is well known that colored men are outwitted in nominating conventions, cheated in their contracts, and defeated in their aspirations because they lack organization among themselves, or on account of not possessing a journal which will open its columns to a full and clear statement of their cases. The habit of command among property owners, the recollections of cringing submissions among those who were once their victims; the gratitude felt towards those who assisted in the emancipation and enfranchisement of our race, and the distrust entertained by those whose every experience has helped to rob them of the feelings of self respect, and to wipe out the habit of self-reliance, and conspired to produce a sort of hopelessness of all redress of wrongs inflicted by the class in power, and to make them egregiously under-value the aid which colored men are able and willing to render one another.

Now, the place we design to fill, is to make every colored man in the State feel that he has a voice in our columns. We do not insist on every man writing a grammatically constructed article, nor can we hope for a display of the graces of composition; all we ask is a plain statement of the case in point. Drop all high-sounding words which are at once an abomination to educated taste and a confusion to any honest cause; and come to us with a full and hearty confidence upon all vital matters, and we will render our humble help in every time of need. We have a staff of contributors large enough and well paid to look after the interests of our people while our subscription list is increasing to an extent to allow us to reach almost every part of the State. Subscribe for our paper and send in your communications, and both will be attended to at once.

We are not vain enough to think that our words will reach all who wish them, that they will be heeded by all who need them. The full and binding force of leadership among us has not yet been either recognized or accepted. There are those whose prurient ambition to lead has entirely unfitted them to follow. Some of us cling to a petty office with the tenacity of a barnacle to the befoiled bottom of a ship, and by bargaining for continued hold upon a small place, lose the chance of getting a larger. Many will barter away to a white man for a penny what could be sold to a colored man for a pound.

But when it is once learned that by counsel and co-operation, we can, not only keep what we have, but secure all we deserve, the night of degradation will draw to its close and the morning sun of hope will arise with healing in its beams.

SELF-DENIAL.

Mr. Sauvinet a colored gentleman went in to one of our white saloons and offered twenty five cents for a drink and the bar-keeper suddenly became such an advocate of temperance principles that he went down to Judge Dibble's Court and paid a thousand dollars rather than have Mr. Sauvinet take the drink. Verily this is self-denial. When a man is willing to give a thousand dollars to keep another man from drinking, he is either on his way to heaven or to a court of justice. Some people were uncharitable enough to think that this saloon keeper refused to give Mr. Sauvinet a drink because he thought Mr. Sauvinet was colored, but his lawyer in moving for a new hearing in his case has silenced for ever all such traducers of his client's self-denying characteristics.

It was stated by the lawyer that Mr. Sauvinet is white, though Mr. Sauvinet contends that he is colored. Now if any act of self-denial can eclipse that of a saloon keeper who throws away a thousand dollars to prevent a man from drinking a beverage which he makes a living by selling, this lawyer has eclipsed it. He has surrendered his personal prejudices to professional success with a grace and liberality difficult to be found in a member of the bar. Where was this lawyer when Messrs. Bell and Shadd applied for admission to the Supreme Court? Surely he could not have been in court; had he been, he would have sworn by all the books from Blackstone to Pettifog that Bell was white—that is if he goes by the sight of his eyes. But this case admits of another supposition: perhaps this lawyer goes by weight. If so the whole case is intelligible; for since slavery has been abolished no man's mere color is worth a thousand dollars to buy. Now if the saloon keeper became so chagrined at the imposition of the fine that he offered to pay the thousand dollars to the lawyer if he could save him from the penalty of paying it to Sauvinet, the lawyer had

very weighty reasons for trying the somewhat desperate experiment of attempting to make Judge Dibble believe that "black is white." A thousand dollars will buy a thousand drinks and some people think the best drinks are those which are bought with other people's money; if then both the lawyer and the saloon keeper thought they could get back from Mr. Sauvinet the thousand dollars, Judge Dibble had awarded him and spend it in treating every colored man they met with the view of proving the sincerity of their conversion to the civil rights bill, we are glad to record an act of self-denial that eclipses the former deeds of even these gentlemen.

After all we may be on the eve of a greater change than any of our former suppositions imply. When white men begin to disbelieve our own words as to our partial connection with the African race, it is time for the whole continent of Africa to tremble. In the olden time the whites used to put us in some social, civil or political corner and subject us to a phisico-chemical process to find out if there was one drop of African blood in any of our veins and if they found it they would squeeze it till a negro insurrection came forth in response; but now the danger is that they will wash us and comb us until we become as white as Albinos, or soap and water failing they will carry out Hood's idea of gilding us yellow when they can not make us white, and then change the effort from "making black white" to making yellow blue—at least in the veins.

If these men disprove our origin, they may also deny our identity, confiscate our property and rob us of our very wives and daughters on the ground that the latter are white. Here is a new and terrific danger; there are so many colored men who are passing for white and so many others whom it would appear will not be allowed hereafter to pass for colored, that things threaten to become hopelessly mixed.

There may be one refuge left us—the lawyer may have been "bamboozling us." Said an old limb of the law to his son, "In your practice always stand by the law when the evidence is against you." "What must I do when the law is against me?" "Then," said the father, "stand by the evidence." "But suppose law and evidence are both against me?" "Well, then—why talk 'round it my son, talk 'round it." Our lawyer, with both law and evidence against him must have been talking 'round it for a thousand dollars a heat.

ABOUT TOWN.

BY OUR REPORTER.

Although things are dull in Dryades street, there are still many of the members of both houses in town. It is said that a party of gentlemen representing the Fifteenth Amendment, and other constituencies, are preparing for a summer flight North, and that some of them may sustain themselves on the wing as far as Europe. Go on, boys, but don't be tempted into that city of black cats meat and red republicanism, if you do, the pelican may scream for you in vain.

We learn that Senator Barber has discovered a very valuable sulphur spring upon his new property on Canal street. Its medicinal properties have been highly spoken of by those who have used it. "Blue lick" is high, but we trust the general may be able to beat it by the power of a yellow vine—even green will not be despicable if it has a back. How is that for bad punishment of the queen's english.

There was an enthusiastic meeting in the third ward last Saturday night—so enthusiastic that the meeting consisted of all speakers and no hearers. Mr. Sella Martin had been invited to address the club, and somebody had concocted some resolutions, and the confusion seemed to arise from a disposition to bully the president on one side and to prevent the resolutions from being read on the other. The president introduced Mr. Martin who had the floor taken from him by a man who said he thought no man ought to be a legislator whose children were not born with shoes on their feet. Somebody said that would be bad business for him as he was a shoemaker, and the retort was made that it would be a great deal worse for those who had to manufacture shoes in the way proposed. Finally the shoes came down at the heel and the meeting went slaphop. Then there sprung up an anxiety about benches. A number of men in seeking to get the floor took the benches—the owner of them thought they were going to take them off; and he rose to give them a word of advice but as everybody had been advising his neighbor for a half hour, and nobody could hear what the other said, and the president had sought in vain to restore order that an invited guest might be heard, the meeting was declared adjourned.

Our reporter calculated among the people after the meeting to ascertain the

cause of the rumpus and it was said on all hands that men had been released at an early hour from their work on the streets to go to the club and vote for certain resolutions although they were not members of the club. We trust in the name of fairness this is not so, but there is an easy remedy for any such interferences and that is to vote by ayes and nays. For the honor of the old third we trust no more such scenes as Saturday night will be exhibited.

The fourth ward club held its regular meeting on Monday night last, and Senator Pinchback delivered an address on the coming issues of the campaign for which he received a unanimous vote of thanks.

Pro-Nic—Under the auspices of Miss Lucy Hutton and several other young ladies of the Free Mission Baptist School, there was a nice basket picnic at the City Park on Tuesday last. The entertainment and amusements all passed off very agreeably. We congratulate them on their success, and on the distinguished patronage they received.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS AMONG US.

Rev. Wilber G. Strong, preached last Sunday night at St James Chapel in an overflowing house and the hearers paid marked attention to a discourse of an hours length. The reverend gentleman was in one of his most happy moods. He elucidated his text with a clearness that showed a careful and intelligent study of it, and handled his general subject with the ease and grace which have united to put him among the first preachers in colored denominations. We shall hail with joy the day when we will be able to leave the word color out of every thing religious and when that time arrives Mr. Strong will be among the first to take rank with and get the same salary as white men of his calibre of mind.

We congratulate the people of Mobile in possessing so able a minister of the gospel and so fearless an advocate of republican principles. For a long time Mr. Strong has been known as an efficient and uncompromising advocate of the equality of all men in the North, and though for the last year or more he has had to prove his sincerity, like Paul, by working with his own hand; we are glad to learn that he is no longer in the Post Office at Mobile but has time to devote to those benevolent works in which he so much delights.

Bishop Talbot of the A. M. E. Zion Church paid us a call while holding his Conference here last week. We are glad to know that the interest of that branch of the church is in such able hands, and trust that the strides already made by this denomination since the war, will be quickened and increased until the ministers and churches composing it shall be able to show as large congregations and as good moral results as the best.

Deacon Chamberlain, of New York, a philanthropist well known among us for the noble work he has done by devoting a part of his wealth to the education of our colored youth, in founding Leeland University, was in the city yesterday. We visited the University with him, and the school held in the basement of Mr. Satchell's church.

The address delivered by Deacon Chamberlain to the children was entirely characteristic of the man. Thoughtful, kind, and instructive, it was at the same time intensely practical. The children seemed delighted at the fatherly words of one who had contributed so much towards their education, comfort and general elevation. We trust that many more such friends will be raised up to assist us in our poverty and eager search after knowledge.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC!

The contract for the Public Printing for the Parish of Natchitoches, and laws of the State, was awarded to Burdick & Blunt, publishers of the Red River News by Hon. O. J. Dunn and G. W. Carter. I therefore take this method to inform the public generally, that my name appears to said contract without my consent or authority. I have no connection whatever with the Red River News, and no person is authorized to use my name in connection therewith. I would further state that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the proprietor of the Red River News, L. H. Burdick, as I have no interest in said paper directly or indirectly.

RAFDOR BLUNT,

Natchitoches, La., May 2, 1871. No. 41-31.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, May 10—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We have still to report a very good inquiry and moderate offerings, and notwithstanding the stringency of holders, about 1250 bales have sold at very full prices, in some cases showing a light advance. Low Middling, good style, has brought 14½¢.

Yesterday's business embraced 6150 bales, (including 200 more than previously reported,) and the market closed as follows:

| | Average | Exchange |
|----------------------|---------|----------|
| | Price | Value |
| Inferior..... | 7½¢ | 81 |
| Low Ordinary..... | 9 | 94 |
| Ordinary..... | 11 | 12 |
| Good Ordinary..... | 13½ | 134 |
| Low Middling..... | 14 | 141 |
| Middling..... | 15 | 151 |
| Strict Middling..... | 15½ | 154 |
| Good Middling..... | 16 | 161 |

(OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

For The Louisianian.
BLUE BLOOD AND THE BLACKS

BY S. A. M.

The upheaval of the war threw to the surface elements hitherto unknown to the magic circle of American aristocracy, persons were quite as eager to take the lead as they were unprepared to fill the place, which heretofore was supposed to be sacred to culture, position and wealth; and although the old families demurred, scorned, and finally decided that they could not condescend to associate with the wife of a plebeian President, and withdrew their patronage and delicate presence from his assemblies, they were surprised to find that the wheels of Government still rolled on, and they were being forgotten in the new order of things. Positions of trust and emolument were not seeking them as they felt sure they must. They were occupied by new aspirants for honors. The vanishing resources of the blue veins compelled many to peep out of their shells of isolated grandeur, firmly believing that they would be importuned to come forth and lead and instruct the uncouth and motley horde; but, as no one was looking at them, they quietly and shudderingly came forth into the world again, sighing over the lost cause, lamenting that they were reduced from the theory to the practice of Democracy, and doubting whether they would be able to survive in the air from which all aristocracy had been extracted. There was, however, one atom of comfort left,—aristocratic foreigners might relieve them from the necessity of mingling with upstarts, and enable them to endure the presence they could not banish from reception halls. But just as they were beginning to lay aside their habiliments of chagrin, and allow a smile to illumine their faces, and even condescend so much as to nod patronizingly to some formerly obscure persons, who had become prominent officials, and accept the doctrine, that what cannot be cured, must be endured, a more terrible shock assailed them. A presence, as unexpected as it was unwelcome, was heralded. The Republic of Hayti had sent to this Government, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a colored man, who, belonging by his position in the front ranks of diplomacy, compelled every foreign diplomat to recognize him as his equal. Then came the question, "what is he like?" The answer was, "quite gentlemanly; he shows a preponderance of white blood, and speaks with a strongly foreign accent." The tremor at last subsided into a shudder, and it was a relief to the blue veins that after all a man is obliged to come in contact with all classes, and that associating with them may not involve a social recognition of the negro—ladies at least need not be introduced. But just listen to this from the newspapers:

"Arrived at the Arlington—Gen. Tate, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti, and wife."

"And wife?" asked the blue vein "has he had the audacity to bring his wife! I will make her regret that she ever presumed to thrust herself upon us; she shall be left most severely alone, and any one attempting to recognise her must be ostracised." Shoddydom hearing the commotion, aroused and rushed forward joyfully, exclaiming, we will not stand it—glad as ever to find a place where they could join to keep somebody out, and feeling immensely rewarded by being told to push hard. And so the matter was almost settled, when daughter says, "mama, oh, but the Prince's ball! we must see the Prince." "Certainly," says mama, "we will go—of course the negro ambassador will not be invited." "But remember he belongs to the diplomatic corps." "Well, never mind," says mama, "we will not condescend to notice the negro members of it." But once there, daughter peers quietly around in the corners, seeks to catch a glimpse of the intruder; then comes the question, "where are they?" "There don't you see them on the raised dais, that is her, that elegant looking woman in that superb dress, talking to Secretary Fish. I hear that she was educated in Paris, and has spent most of her life there, you see that she has the unmistakable air of high breeding." "What! they on the platform, and we on the floor? and look, they are now taking their places in the same set with the Prince to open the ball. I will never submit to it. It is really acknowledging the negro equality, never!"

And so the social war was begun, and although the echo reaches us here, and never never! is caught up and shouted out, it must go on, even though a Governor in a neighboring State publishes that all his counselors were invited to his reception except the colored Secretary of State, still

We are coming, Father Abraham, And we are four gillion strong

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4 times second,
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MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

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It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfill all these requirements. I would once again say it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

contains 1 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

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Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS, THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars; yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE:

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured, we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two, require constant repairs; but

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will run faithfully for many years.

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which describes the various grades, gives the weight and all other information of intelligent selection. We will send for it before order.

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Messrs. Hayward & Co.,

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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL.
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE
OF THE
SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(Continued from our last Number)

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent:

By Mr. Ingraham:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the correction of assessments against, and the settlement of back taxes due, Asa F. Cochran and Edmund P. Tileston, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Ray:

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the commission under acts to provide pensions for the veterans of 1814 and 1815.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading, and ordered printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. O'Hara:

Resolved, That Thursday and Friday evenings are hereby set apart for the consideration of bills of a local character, to take effect this evening, and to the close of the present session.

Laid over.

BILLS CALLED UP BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

By Mr. Barber:

House bill No. 213, to be entitled an act to regulate the mode of trying cases arising under the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution of Louisiana, or under any acts of the Legislature to enforce the said article thirteen of the said constitution, and to regulate the licenses therein mentioned.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading. The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its third reading, and finally adopted on a call of the yeas and nays by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—22.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Futch, Thomas, Thompson—6.

The title was adopted.

The time having arrived to take up the order of the day, Mr. Barber moved the order of the day be postponed until two o'clock.

Adopted.

By Mr. Lynch:

Senate joint resolution abolishing the office of Warrant Clerk of both Houses of the General Assembly; requiring the present Warrant Clerk to make immediate settlement with the Committees on Contingent Expenses, and providing for the manner of drawing and expending the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the General Assembly.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the joint resolution put on its second reading, and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the resolution read its third and last time, and finally adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—21.

Nays: Blackman, Daigle, Gallup, Thompson—4.

The title was adopted.

REPORTS LYING OVER

Mr. Hunsaker called up the report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Charles E. Merrill vs. Thomas H. Noland.

Mr. Smith moved that the evidence taken by the committee be printed and laid on the desks of the members.

Mr. Harris moved to lay that motion on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Hunsaker moved to adopt the report of the committee.

Adopted.

A motion was made to reconsider the motion by which the report of the committee was adopted, which motion was laid upon the table.

BILLS CALLED UP FROM SECOND READING FILE.

Mr. Ragan called up Senate bill No. 3, to be entitled an act granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of the city of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and to provide for the

government of the affairs thereof, and to repeal an act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relative to the police and government of the city of Baton Rouge," approved April 2, 1853, and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto, and to repeal an act to provide for the government of the city of Baton Rouge, approved March 8, 1856, and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate decided to take up the bill by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—19.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Futch, Lynch, Smith, Thomas, Thompson—8.

Mr. Ragan moved to consider the bill section by section.

Adopted.

Section one was read.

Mr. Ragan moved to amend by striking out the words "at the mouth of Bayou Grasse," and insert the words "one and one-quarter miles south of Bayou Grasse."

Adopted.

Mr. Ragan moved to strike out the word "south" and insert the word "north."

Adopted.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Mr. Futch moved the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ragan moved to lay the motion to indefinitely postpone on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate adopted the motion to lay on the table by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, McMillen, O'Hara, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—16.

Nays: Coupland, Fish, Futch, Thomas, Thompson—4.

Mr. Thomas moved to take a recess till 7 P. M.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to take a recess by the following vote:

Yeas: Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Thomas, Thompson—5.

Nays: Barber, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—20.

[Mr. Coupland in the chair.]

Mr. Campbell moved to adopt the bill as a whole.

Mr. Thompson moved to lay the motion to adopt on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to lay on the table the motion to adopt by the following vote:

Yeas: Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, Thomas, Thompson—6.

Nays: Barber, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—18.

Mr. Thompson called for executive session.

On the call being duly seconded the President ordered the chamber cleared of all persons except members.

Executive session having been raised Mr. Campbell moved to take a recess till seven o'clock P. M.

Adopted.

The Chair announced to the Senate that a recess had been ordered until seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

The recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by the President Hon. O. J. Dunn.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—35.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

To the President and Members of the Senate: Gentlemen—I am directed to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following House bills, viz:

House bill No. 65, an act to establish a hospital for small-pox, etc.

House bill No. 270, an act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks, etc.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
New Orleans, February 23, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Enrollment beg leave to report as having been duly enrolled, Senate bill No. 4, entitled an act for the relief of Norbert F. Scopini, etc.

Very respectfully,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Chairman.

The consideration of Senate bill No. 3, charter of Baton Rouge, was then resumed.

Mr. Ragan moved to amend section two by striking out "1872" and inserting "1871."

Adopted.

Mr. Ragan also moved to strike out "1873" in line thirty-seven, and insert "1872."

Adopted.

On call of the yeas and nays on the motion to adopt as a whole the Senate adopted the bill by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

Nays: Barber, Blackman, Fish, Jenks, Thomas, Thompson—8.

Adopted.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Mr. Ragan moved to amend section five by striking out, in line four, the figures "1872" and inserting "1871;" also, in line twenty, strike out "1873" and insert "1872."

Adopted.

Section adopted as amended.

Mr. Ragan moved to amend section six by striking out, in line fifty-eight the words "two thousand dollars" and insert the words "fifteen hundred dollars."

Adopted.

Section adopted as amended.

Mr. Ragan moved to strike out in line sixteen, section nine, the words "of fifteen hundred," and insert "twelve hundred."

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

Mr. Ragan moved to reconsider the vote by which the first section was adopted.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Ragan moved to amend the first section by striking out the words "and one-quarter" from the amendment made in said section.

Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended.

The motion of Mr. Campbell, to adopt the bill as a whole, was then called up.

On call of the yeas and nays on the motion to adopt as a whole the Senate adopted the bill by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Sypher, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Nays: Blackman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Kelso, Lynch, Pierce, Thomas—9.

On motion of Mr. Ragan the bill was considered engrossed.

Mr. Ragan moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its third reading.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to suspend the constitutional rule by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Lewis, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell—18.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Lynch, Pierce, Thomas, Thompson, Wilcox—13.

Mr. Campbell rose to a question of privilege. He desired his vote to be recorded in the affirmative on the final passage of House bill No. 213, to be entitled an act to regulate the mode of trying cases under the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution, etc.

Mr. Ray desired his vote to be recorded in the affirmative upon the same question.

Unanimous consent was given to the said Senators to so record their votes.

The Chair announced that the rule adopted by the Senate, allowing each Senator to call up one bill, was then in order.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Anderson, who called up Senate bill No. 10, to be entitled an act to purchase five hundred copies of the Revised Civil Code and the Revised Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by Albert Voorhies.

The bill was reported by the Committee on Judiciary, with the following amendments:

Section one, in line eleven, strike out "ten dollars" and insert "seven dollars and fifty cents."

Section one, in line twelve, strike out "fifteen" and insert "ten."

The amendments were read and adopted.

The bill was adopted as amended, and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Antoine, who called up House bill No. 29, to be entitled an act to create the parish of Webster, and providing for the complete organization thereof.

Mr. Thomas moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Parishes and Parish Boundaries.

Mr. Antoine moved to lay on the table the motion to refer.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the motion to lay on the table was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

Nays: Barber, Blackman, Fish, Jenks, Thomas, Thompson—8.

Mr. Thomas offered the following amendment to House bill No. 29, to be added to the last section but one:

That it be left to a vote of the people in the territory in Bossier parish immediately interested, to determine whether or not they are willing to become incorporated in the proposed parish of Webster; that the Supervisor of Registration of Bossier parish shall proceed, on the first Monday of May, after proper notice, to hold said election, the expense of which, if against the proposed new parish, shall be paid by the parish of Bossier, and if in favor of the new

parish, shall be paid by the parish of Bossier, and if in favor of the new parish, shall be paid by the parish of Webster when organized.

Mr. Antoine moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the bill on second reading.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate adopted the bill by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Jenks, Thomas, Thompson—6.

On call of the yeas and nays, the constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, as follows:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Jenks, Thomas, Thompson—7.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Barber who called up Senate bill No. 194.

A bill to be entitled an act to facilitate commerce by establishing the New Orleans Levee Shed Company, and to vest in said company the right to erect, maintain and operate sheds or buildings on the banks and levees of the Mississippi river, in the city of New Orleans, for the protection and shelter of goods, merchandise and articles of commerce, and to regulate the same, which was put on its first reading, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barber moved the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Blackman called for executive session. Call was seconded.

The President ordered the chamber cleared of all except members.

Executive session being raised the bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Lynch, Pierce, Thompson—6.

The title was adopted.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was adopted was laid on the table.

[Mr. Ingraham in the chair.]

The Secretary then called the name of Mr. Blackman who called up Senate bill No. 129, a bill to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact sections five, six, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-nine, forty-one, fifty-three, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-three, eighty-two, and to repeal sections twenty-three, twenty-seven, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-seven, of an act entitled "an act to regulate the conduct and to maintain the freedom and purity of elections; to prescribe the mode of making, and designate the officers who shall make the returns thereof; to prevent fraud, violence, intimidation, riot, tumult, bribery or corruption at elections, or at any registration or revision of registration; to limit the powers and duties of the Sheriffs of the parishes of the Orleans and Jefferson; to prescribe the powers and duties of the Board and officers of the Metropolitan Police in reference to elections; to prescribe the mode of entering on the rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives the names of members; to empower the Governor to preserve peace and order, to enforce the laws, and to declare martial law during registration and elections; to limit the powers and duties of the mayors of the cities of New Orleans and Jefferson with regard to elections; to prohibit district and parish judges from issuing certain writs to commissioners of election; to make an appropriation for the expenses of the next revision of the registration and of the next election, and to enforce article 103 of the constitution," approved March 16 1870.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to lay the bill on the table, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—20.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Herwig, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Thompson—14.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Bowman, who called up Senate bill No. 100, to be entitled an act for the relief of persons who, prior to the year 1861, purchased school lands in the parish of Winn.

Mr. Pinchback raised the point of order that the resolution, giving each Senator the right to call up a bill, did not carry with it the suspension of the rules, when a measure was called up out of order.

The Chair interpreted the rule to mean that the mere calling of the bill brought the measure before the Senate for action.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend in section one by inserting, after the word "sections," the words "in the various townships throughout the State," and to strike out the words "situated in the parish of Winn."

Adopted.

And to strike out the preamble.

Adopted.

House bill No. 73 was taken up and read for information.

Mr. Thomas moved that Senate bill No. 100 be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted on a call of the yeas and nays by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney—30.

Nays: Barber, Coupland, O'Hara, Todd, Wilcox—5.

The title was adopted.

The Secretary then called up the name of Mr. Butler, who called up House bill No. 11, to be entitled an act to reimburse certain taxes illegally imposed and collected under act No. 55, approved April 4, 1865.

Adopted on second reading.

Mr. Butler moved a suspension of the rules to put the bill to its third reading, and called the previous question.

The main question was ordered.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Campbell, who called up Senate bill No. 14, to be entitled an act relative to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, to provide for the extension of the main line of their railroad to the city of New Orleans, for the building of one or more branches to the main line of said railroad, to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, and to facilitate and aid the construction and secure the maintenance of said railroad within the State of Louisiana.

The bill was taken up and read in part when, on motion of Mr. Ragan, the reading was dispensed with.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn, which the Senate refused.

The bill was amended in section fourteen, at end of line seventy-eight, by adding the following:

That the first mortgage bonds issued by said company on that part of its railroad from Lewisburg to Pearl river, a distance of forty-eight miles, for the sum of \$600,000, or \$12,500 per mile, executed before Robert J. Ker, notary public, in the city of New Orleans, on the first day of October, 1870, are hereby recognized as a portion of said first mortgage bonds authorized to be issued on the whole line of the company's roads within the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Campbell moved to adopt the bill as amended.

The bill was considered engrossed.

Adopted.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary then called the name of Mr